

The People's Press

JUNE 5, 1873.

NO. 23.

The People's Press

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Select Miscellaneous

GENERAL LEE

The London Standard on the Edinburgh

Review's Critique.

The most interesting, perhaps, of the

articles of an unusually lively nature

is that which is headed "The

Confederate Commander," and the

best account of the war in Virginia,

that has been published, and sketching the

character and the character of General Lee.

That career was in a military point of

view, so full of brilliant achievements and

of merit more solid than striking, so grand

a lesson in the art of war, and in the

qualities of soldiery; that character is from

every point of view, so admirable in its

approach to the highest ideal of the

Christian soldier and gentleman, that they

command an interest which does not fade

with the fading memory of the keen

excitement and often passionate sympathies

of ten years ago. In the story of the Con-

federate war we read lessons of the high-

est political moment and of the profound-

est military significance; and in the

character of the Virginia leader we have

a model of all that a hero of an enlight-

ened and Christian age should be, than which

no nobler example can be set before the

youth entering on the temptations of mili-

tary life, or the trials and perplexities of

a great public career.

We have also an historical question of

considerable importance practically solved,

for all those who are too prejudiced to

accept a solution which does not suit their

fore-forged conclusions, by the conduct of

each man as General Lee at the outset of

the war. No one can read the story of the

Secession movement in the documents of

the time without seeing that enough sta-

very was the open secret that kept the pas-

sions of the North and South in constant

ment of all the resources of the

world. The South was subject to the

disadvantages both of an agricultural and

of a non-agricultural country. She had no

mineral resources and no live stock

factories, and not by agriculture, by

producing clothing, not by producing food.

Her wealth was at once annihilated by

the blockade, which prevented her from

selling her cotton, tobacco, and sugar; her

supplies were cut off, and she had no

means of food, and a total want of

every other necessary of life and war. She

obtained powder and arms from the

enemy, boots, clothes, and blankets, she

could not get. Her finances broke down, and

she could not export her goods, and her

wealth and her power were gone. But above

all, she was crushed by numbers; the North

could recruit at home four men for one

and could hire the outpourings of Europe.

And it was this alone that decided the

issue. The Edinburgh Reviewer adds the

want of discipline, but we believe that in

the essentials of military discipline the

Southerners were always superior to their

enemies, and that if the troops of Grant

and McClellan had been tried, they would

have melted like snow, or died

like rotten sheep. Lee was almost every

where he fought, and against odds of from

two to one of four to one. What destroyed

him was Grant's cold, cruel policy—

which only a Yankee, a Napoleon, or a

Prussian could have deliberately adopted

of sacrificing men without stint, whom he

could replace to war out any enemy who

could not recruit. Under different circum-

stances such a policy might have

been successful. But a General who can afford to sacrifice

three men to kill one must always end by

leaving his enemy without soldiers; and

therefore greatly superior numbers, thus

used, must prevail in the long run. It is

no longer possible in wars between civil-

ized nations for prowess to prevail against

numerical odds of great weight. And this

terrible lesson a State like England will

do well to lay to heart. This, and this

alone, was the cause of the downfall of the

Confederacy; this is the dark and painful

moral of the Virginia campaigns. Against

everything but sheer "attrition" Lee was

victorious.

Great as he was in war—surely no cap-

tain of any age ever accomplished greater

things against an enemy of the same race,

better armed, better provided, and out-

RUSSIA'S CAVALRY.

The Horsemen of the Caucasus.

The visit of the Emperor of Germany to

the Caucasus, the correspondent of the London

Daily News says: "The day was

the great attraction of the day was

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THE RECENT MEXICAN RAID, BY THE UNITED STATES TROOPS UNDER GEN. McKENZIE, has been of in commendation by some and in condemnation by others. It appears that protection could not be given to the frontier of Texas, and becoming tired of the useless attempts at protecting the people, who have been for years harassed by Mexican banditti and bands of Lipan and Kickapoo Indians, whose camps or villages were well known to be in Mexico, and the trails used by the thieves to and from them plainly marked, Gen. McKenzie, commanding the garrison of Fort Clark, wearied out with futile endeavors to protect the wide extended frontier, took upon himself the grave responsibility of pursuing the raiders into the Mexican territory and punishing them. Accordingly he collected all the available force at his command, being some 600 men of the fourth cavalry, and making a forced march of forty-eight hours without a halt, penetrated eighty miles into Mexico, surprised the Indian villages, and killed, captured, or dispersed their inhabitants.

Few frontiersmen will have anything but admiration for this exploit, but it is one that involves very serious possibilities, and it puts the United States in the wrong. The policy of Gen. McKenzie will be disavowed, in all probability, but the offense will remain, to the Mexican view.

We are becoming accustomed to these unauthorized military raids. Authorized probably by Grant, but not by Congress, the proper place for initiating a war. A brief official letter from Fort Clark, dated May 20, says, alluding to Col. McKenzie's operations against the Kickapoo and Lipan: "The march over one hundred miles, the fight, the destruction of two villages, and the return to camp with all the captured stock and prisoners were accomplished between noon on the 17th and daylight on the 19th—forty-one hours, with a loss to Gen. McKenzie of only three wounded, one it is supposed mortally."

A WAR RECORD.—The enterprising publishers of the Raleigh Sentinel purpose to publish the war record of each of the ninety-three counties in this State, being North Carolina's history during the late war. In order to accomplish this work as accurately as possible, the Sentinel wishes some reliable and competent person in each county to furnish full and correct data, at an early day.

We hope this effort on the part of the Sentinel to publish so interesting a work will be fully responded to, showing what every county did, how many men furnished for the service, in what battles engaged, list of casualties, and register of the companies. As a contemporary remarks, the material thus gathered will furnish valuable data for the future historian.

THE MOUNT AIRY RAILROAD.—It will be seen that our friends in Surry and Stokes are in earnest about their Railroad. We publish elsewhere the report of Dr. Nereus Mendenhall's preliminary survey of the route of the proposed Narrow Gauge Railroad leading from Mt. Airy in this direction. It will be seen that this practical gentleman had very properly in view ridges and valleys for the route of the Mt. Airy road.

It appears from the proceedings of another stockholders' meeting of this contemplated road that earnest and untiring efforts are being made to secure the road.

TO BE ASSESSED.—When the decision of Judge Tourgee, in Orange County, in reference to the tax on money on deposit was announced, our County Commissioners found themselves in a quandary as to what course they should pursue and wrote to the State Treasurer for instructions. In his answer he tells them to go on, assess and collect without regard to this decision and that he is sustained in his instructions by the Attorney-General.—Greensboro Patriot.

The June number of that old and excellent agricultural magazine, the American Farmer and Rural Messenger, has been received. The American Farmer is published at No. 9 North Street, Baltimore, by Messrs. Samuel S. and Son, and is at the head of periodicals of its class—always practical, useful and full of entertaining original and selected reading.

Mr. Evans, of the Richmond Enquirer, who is traveling in the interest of that paper, called on us last week. He represents the Enquirer to be in a flourishing condition, and the business of Richmond growing rapidly.

We are indebted to Hon. A. S. Merriam for Compendium of the ninth Census of the United States.

Lawn Mowers for sale. Price from \$15 to \$30. Call and see them. C. A. Hege, Agent.

FAIRS.—We are pleased to learn that stock enough has been subscribed to insure the continuance of the Charlotte and Goldsboro Fairs.

The Supreme Court convened in Raleigh on Monday last.

A school has been opened in Raleigh for the instruction of those who wish to learn the art telegraphing.

Baltimore, June 2.—Cotton 00, a 19 Flour 5 00; 6 00; Wheat 51 60; Rye 50; Corn 30; 32; 34; 36; 38; 40; 42; 44; 46; 48; 50; 52; 54; 56; 58; 60; 62; 64; 66; 68; 70; 72; 74; 76; 78; 80; 82; 84; 86; 88; 90; 92; 94; 96; 98; 100.

From the Mt. Airy Visitor.
Stockholders' meeting.
The Stockholders of the Mount Airy Railroad Company met in Mt. Airy on last Saturday. We were pleased to see the great amount of interest manifested by those present.

The President of the Company not being present,
On motion of R. S. Gilmer, Samuel Forkner was called to the Chair.
Job Worth submitted a preliminary Survey of the proposed route of the Mt. Airy Railroad, from this place, leading in the direction of the N. C. R. R., made by Engineer Nereus Mendenhall, which was read to the meeting by Mr. Worth.

On motion of R. S. Gilmer, Job Worth was appointed a general Agent for the Company, whose duty it is to confer with Railroad officials and capitalists, and ascertain if assistance can be procured to aid in the construction of our road, and that Mr. Worth is to report, from time to time, to the Board of Directors.

On motion, a committee was appointed to wait upon J. M. Brower, the President, and request him to accompany Job Worth to Richmond, for the purpose of interviewing Railroad Officials, interested in roads to which the road from this place would become a feeder.

The meeting then adjourned.
SAMUEL FORKNER,
Pres. pro tem.
T. M. BROWER, Secretary.

Engineer's Report of the Mt. Airy Narrow Gauge Railroad.

Having been requested by the Mt. Airy Narrow Gauge Railroad Company to make a preliminary or general reconnaissance of the proposed route, on the morning of the 9th ult., I accompanied by Job Worth, one of the Directors, I set out for that purpose.

The most eligible line for first trial in the surveys may be described as follows:

Leaving the N. W. C. Railroad at a point (Tally's) 2½ miles west of Kopersville, thence should follow the ridge dividing the waters of Dan River from those of the Yadkin, or, in other words, the old Hollow road, being sometimes to the right, sometimes to the left of said road, to the neighborhood of Hellsbeck's. It should here deflect to the right, following down on the north side of Hellsbeck's branch and crossing Muddy Creek near the old Hellsbeck house west of the creek, and following up the branch coming in from the west side, it should again mount the ridge, and follow the same a distance of about two miles, nearly to Lloyd's. Here it should again turn to the right and passing to the headwaters of Spahn's creek, follow that down to the crossing of the Little Yadkin, north of D. N. Dalton's house; passing still on the north of Hollow road, up the branch which heads at the Tom King place. We are now again at the Hollow road, cutting here, through the narrow ridge dividing the waters of the Little Yadkin from the Ararat, we descend along a branch of Tom's Creek, crossing half a mile above the old Kincannon forgo. Thence up Copper Mine branch to the summit between Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals; thence crossing Flat Shoals and Stony Creek, fall nearly into the old plank road survey, crossing Rutledge Creek 600 feet north of Hollow road; thence up the ravine north of said road to the Summit between Rutledge Creek and the Ararat River, then descending, follow said river to Mount Airy.

I consider this route, up to Dalton's, a very favorable one; nor does there appear to be anything formidable in the upper portion, though the upper half, mile for mile, will probably cost two and a half to three times as much for earth work and masonry as that from Tally's to Dalton's. Taking as a basis my judgment as to the cost of a road of the ordinary gauge, on the proposed route, and making the allowance for lighter rail, steeper grades, greater curvature, lessened earth work and masonry, &c. I would not put the cost of the proposed narrow gauge road at less than \$400,000 or an average of \$10,000 per mile. I offer this, however, only as an approximation, though as I judge sufficiently near the mark, as a guide for the Company in their movements.

I was requested also to make some observations on the nature and amount of the productions which would probably seek an outlet along this line.

A glance at the map will show that this would be the channel through which Wilkes, Ashe, Alleghany, Stokes and Surry in this State, and Grayson, Carroll, Patrick and Floyd, Va., would send out much of their produce to the market of the world, and over which would also be carried much of the merchandise, and other supplies in return.

It was unexpected by me to find, in the neighborhood of Mt. Airy, cotton factories now in operation and in course of erection, which will require 2,500 pounds of cotton daily, to keep them running. There are within a radius of three miles, sixteen tobacco factories which put up yearly not less than 600,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco. Another factory near the line, D. N. Dalton's, makes 100,000 lbs., and has now on the way machinery which will give increased power. The dried fruit now disposed of at Mt. Airy may be stated at not less than 400,000 pounds per annum.

It appears to me that I have been in no section of the State which combines more natural advantages than that through which the proposed line lies and those to which the said line will be most readily accessible. The abundant crops of potatoes and of fruit are celebrated of old; and I was somewhat surprised to find that apples may now be bought in the neighborhood of Mt. Airy at about 30 cents a bushel. While the upland is good, the fertility of the valleys along Tom's Creek, Flat Shoals, Stony Creek, the Ararat River, Love's Creek, Stewart's Creek, Little and Big Fisher and Mitchell's rivers—all streams of Surry county, is probably surpassed in but few, if in any sections of the State. Not to dwell on the lime quarries, Bolejack's (now Graham's) and Dalton's within easy reach of the route, nor the inexhaustible beds of beautiful and easily worked granite, as well as that of harder quality, varying to a good mill-stone grit; I was particularly impressed with three things, which, it appears to me, with the proposed road, would speedily bring that section up as a great manufacturing center.

I allude to the extensive forests, the abundant water power, and the vast beds of iron ore. Much of the timber is Pine, of superior quality, soft and yellowish, much better for building purposes than that found in many places. Oak, hickory, chestnut, &c., also abound.

As to the water power, I suppose that nothing short of a visit to these streams would give an adequate notion of their greatness. A good map would show all these streams. Tom's Creek, Flat Shoals, Stony Creek, the Ararat River, Love's Creek, Stewart's Creek, Big and Little

Fisher and Mitchell's rivers, with their numerous tributaries, taking their rise from the foot of the Blue Ridge, and the neighboring hills, suggesting the rapid fall which they have. They look as if a good sea for a miller factory might be had almost every half mile. Iron-makers well know the value of great water power and cheap fuel. From information which is deemed reliable, the lead of iron ore out by this route may be described as extending from the Stokes county line, South-west, to the mouth of Big Fisher river, a distance of 18 miles. The width of the lead varies, being at some places 500 feet wide, at some less; at others more. This deposit of ore has been thoroughly tested. There are seven forges placed along, at intervals, some of which have been making iron for nearly a century. The iron is described as of superior quality. Even under present disadvantages, the yield of these forges may be set down at 2,000 pounds for each hammer per week.

These items, whatever they amount to at present, would in all probability be doubled or tripled in a few years after a road should be opened.

I should not fail to mention the salubrity of the air and the purity of the water of this Piedmont region. There are also along the route, springs, Sulphur and Chalybeate. These once made accessible by rail, will attract many visitors, who, during the hot months of summer, by an escape from the low and miasmatic portions of the country, seek an invigorating of their health. On the route, while frequently in full view of the Saura-Town mountains, the traveler would be greeted still oftener by his noble old friend, the Pilot, one of the greatest natural curiosities of North Carolina.

GREENSBORO, N. C. May 14th, 1873.

A Crisis in France—Resignation of President Thiers.

President Thiers, who has been the ruler in France since the close of the war with Prussia, has resigned his position, and Marshal McMahon, Napoleon's leading general, has been chosen in his stead. The change is looked upon as being "unfortunate" at this time for France. Instead of a Republic, a monarchy may soon be expected, followed by barter and a flow of blood in the streets of Paris.

The following is a telegraphic report from Paris, dated May 20th, (Monday):

"I have been called through the confidence of the National Assembly to the Presidency of the Republic. No immediate change will be made in existing laws, regulations and institutions. I rely upon the ministerial order, and I count upon your vigilance and upon your patriotic assistance."

The assees were extremely excited in the National Assembly Chamber in the deposition of Thiers and exaltation of Marshal McMahon.

In the President's box were Madame Thiers, the Prefect of the Department of the Seine and others, who were gesticulating quite wildly; and once the Prefect was called to order for the order of his enthusiasm.

The Diplomatic Corps was well represented. Lord Lyons, the British Minister, was not present, being engaged in giving a dinner and reception in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday. Many celebrated names of Napoleon's Court, as well as of the Republic, occupied conspicuous places and remained until the political changes was consummated.

The resignation of M. Thiers, as President of France, and the election of Marshal McMahon to the vacancy, causes considerable surprise at the rapid growth of the so-called Conservative party. The cause of Thiers' resignation is summed up as follows:

The Conservative party, which for a long time dallied hopefully with the government, has more than once recoiled from advanced positions under the threats and scenic protestations of M. Thiers and the alternative had virtually come down to the stereotyped proposition from the French President, "If you persist in interfering with my mode of procedure I will press the declaration of a definite republic, the dissolution of the assembly, the remission of the new representation to the people, or resign." This proposition was capitulated by the recent reconstruction of the cabinet, in which M. Thiers failed to recognize, as perhaps he might have done, the claims of the Conservatives. So they declared they should call him to account.

The Washington Chronicle says: To those who have looked upon Thiers as the hope of republicanism in France his defeat and resignation will be regarded as foreboding great peril. The defeat of Thiers is the success of the Bonapartists and Legitimists.

Our dispatches announce that McMahon has accepted the Presidency and in a letter announces his determination to perform his duty as an honest man and a soldier.

In the existing condition of affairs the veteran McMahon is a fit man to hold the reins of power as he for his integrity has never been doubted, and he will quell disorder with an iron hand, if need be.

LONDON, June 2.—The Times of this morning publishes a special dispatch from Berlin, which says that the German Government is dissatisfied with President McMahon's address to the French Assembly, and will not enter into regular diplomatic relations with his government until satisfied that France will faithfully adhere to the treaty of Frankfurt.

The entire handiness of having a loaded pistol in your pocket was illustrated again the other Sunday morning, in Brooklyn, by a young gentleman of twenty, who shot and instantly killed his mother. The young man intended to kill some one else, to wit, a person of about the same age, who was intoxicated and also armed with the always handy revolver. Two young men of the mature age of twenty, one of them intoxicated and quarrelsome, both armed with revolvers, were having drawn upon each other with murderous intentions, the mother of one of them while attempting to separate the combatants shot dead by the pistol of her own son—picture at once graphic and ghastly of a condition of society in which youthful precocity is so rapidly developed in the direction of brutality and sensual indulgence, that the beardless boy lays aside his top for a revolver and is graduated from the play-ground to the grocery and brothel.

The above fearful accident should prove a warning to all young men, not to carry pistols.

Richmond, June 3.—Wheat, \$1.80 a 5000 Corn 75 a 70; Oats 63 a 00; Flour, superfine 65 a 00

Exemption—An Important Decision.
The Hillsboro' (N. C.) Recorder says that among the cases decided at the recent term of Orange Superior Court, was one arising upon an application made by Mrs. Annie Ruffin, through her counsel to the Board of Commissioners of Orange county, for relief from taxation upon money on hand or on deposit on the 1st of April, 1872. The application being refused, an appeal was taken to the Superior Court at Fall Term, 1872. The case being continued came up for argument at the last term, when it was concluded by the plaintiff that according to the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland, the States have no power by taxation to impede or control the operations of Laws enacted by Congress to carry into effect powers vested in the National Government; and that in Yeazie Bank vs. Fenno, Chief Justice Chase decides that Congress has, in the National Bank act undertaken to supply a currency for the entire country, and has destroyed by taxation the State Banks as Banks of issue to secure a sound and uniform currency; also that in that decision of Bank vs. Supervisors and Lionberger vs. House, the Supreme Court of United States has expressly decided that U. S. Treasury notes and National Bank notes were not liable to State taxation.

It was argued by Messrs. Norwood & Webb for the defendant, that the deposit being a general one, the plaintiff was merely a creditor of the Bank and the tax was in fact imposed on the amount of deposit as the sum due the plaintiff. It was admitted by the counsel for the plaintiff that a certificate of deposit had been given, but it was urged that under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States no "credit" could be taxed by a State, as it impairs the obligations of the contract. Judge Tourgee remarked that through the courtesy of Mr. Phillips, he had obtained a copy of the decision referred to, and he covered the point, raised by the defendant, and that in accordance with the decision and the counsel cited for the plaintiff, he was of opinion that the State could impose a tax on money on hand or on deposit consisting of United States Treasury notes or National Bank notes, or upon obligations given by one party to another.

WILL SAID.—One million of dollars is to be spent for the purpose of erecting "indicators" to mark the most important positions on the battle-field of Gettysburg. The money would be better spent if it were given to the impoverished veterans who grind organs at our street corners for a living. These "indicators" can only serve to keep alive memories, which the best wisdom of mankind has told us should be discouraged. Even Regan's Rome, passed laws prohibiting all such public monuments of her civil war. History will sufficiently preserve the story of our soldiers' valor and sacrifices. It is the duty not less than the interest of this generation to banish whatever contributes to keep alive those asperities that should have been buried forever beneath the apple-tree at Appomattox.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Latest from Capt. Jack.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.
The renegade Modocs led the troops to within half a mile of Capt. Jack's stronghold. The three commands moved to surround him, but Capt. Hensbrock's command did not reach a designated point in time to make a capture complete. Capt. Jack with three warriors escaped. The Modocs were surprised and their pickets crying "Run out; run quick; the soldiers are coming." The soldiers behaved well and their gallant advance called from the rocks such exclamations as, "Surrender! We no fight! Want to talk peace—we like peace." Boston Charley, who killed Dr. Thomas, came in full view. He was covered with half a dozen rifle wounds and quietly passed to the rear. He volunteers to put up a job on Captain Jack. Two hours afterwards Boston Charley was sent after the Modocs as peace commissioner, but failed to overtake them. The surprise resulted in the surrender of Boston Charley, Capt. Jack's sister, the Princess Mary, Black Jim's woman and other female Modocs, ranging from nine to ninety years of age. Capt. Jack refused in a canon with walls forty feet perpendicular.

LATELY—Surrendered Charley, Old Scotch and ten other warriors have surrendered. Captain Jack and three others decamped during the night.

SURRENDER OF CAPT. JACK.

LAURELES VALLEY LEFT RIVER.

OAKS, June 8.

The last capture netted 33, including 13 badly wounded, some ammunition and several rank and file. Boston Charley, who killed Dr. Thomas is 33 years old. Schonchin, who crippled Menchins, is 50. Scarface Charley, next to Capt. Jack, is the boldest warrior of the band. The Modocs say Captain Jack is insane. There are twelve Modocs still at large.

LATELY—Captain Jack, with two warriors, five squaws and seven children have surrendered. Captain Jack is now in Capt. Jack's hands but he heads them not. He is still at a statue.

NO UNION OF THE CHURCHES NORTH AND SOUTH.

A number of private letters received in Baltimore, from leading members of the Southern Presbyterian Assembly lately in session at Little Rock, indicates that the Southern Assembly was almost unanimously averse to a union with the Northern Church. They received the overtures of the Northern Assembly with coldness, and while they considered the subject of union with some other body, their general impression was toward a consolidation with the Dutch Reform Church. Some of the leading men were inclined to accept the overtures of the Northern Assembly, but they were overruled that they were obliged to abandon their own ideas in favor of reunion. They have written to the Assembly here regretting that the project has failed for the present and hoping that it may be renewed with more success in the future. There is much regret in the Assembly here that this offer for re-union has failed, but there is also a sentiment that they have done all they properly can and that the next offer must come from the South.

Since the above was put in type, Wednesday morning's mail brings the intelligence that the action of the Baltimore Presbyterian Assembly seems to be favorable to a fraternal organic union, at some early day, with the Southern Assembly and other branches of the Presbyterian Church.

The proceedings having the above tendency are interesting to Southern Presbyterians and we will publish them next week.

GENERAL NEWS.

Another Terrible Conflagration in Boston—Millions of Property Destroyed.

Boston, May 30.—A great fire commenced this morning about 9 o'clock in the Furniture Factory of Hale, Morse & Boyden, 41½ Washington Street, extending back 200 feet. On account of the combustible character of the stores and contents, the flames spread with lightning-like rapidity, and in a short time the building was an immense sheet of flames.

The fire soon worked into the blocks on either side and the rear, occupied by wholesale clothiers and piano manufacturers, including Killson & Co. These buildings soon succumbed to the flames. The fire then crossed the street, and on account of the intense heat the firemen were unable to work to advantage.

Among the buildings burned are the Globe, Treasury and Chickering's Piano Warehouse on the east side of Washington Street, and the International Hotel on the west side. The fire worked both ways from Washington to Chauncy, including the block bounded on Boylston and Essex streets. Three millions dollars have been lost. The fire was stopped in its course down the east side of Essex street by hard work on the upper side of Washington Street, towards Tremont street, but several acres were burned over.

Professor John Wise and W. H. Donaldson, two well-known and experienced aeronauts, propose to take the balloon voyage of which so much has been said and so little done. The Boston Board of Aldermen have responded to a petition from them and made an appropriation of \$3,000 to aid them in fitting out their aerial ship, in which they will start from the Common in that city on the 4th of July. The gentlemen intend taking two other persons with them, and through the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, expect to secure the services of two scientific men. Professor Wise bases his reason for undertaking this perilous voyage on the following theories: At a certain height, above the earth there is a continuous air-current, tide setting from west to east, caused mainly by the centrifugal force generated by the revolution of the earth on its axis, and that this current moves at the rate of from 60 to 100 miles an hour. Thus he expects to reach England in two days at a distance from the time of starting.—M. Y. Tribune.

The congregation of the African Methodist Episcopal church at Dean and Schenck avenues, Brooklyn, held their May festival in the church on the evening of the 29th. About midnight, while the congregation were singing psalms, one of the men felt himself aggrieved at some remark of one of the brethren, a male friend of the woman sought out the aggressor to demand an explanation. From words they came to blows, and in a short time a general fight ensued. Chairs and tables were overturned, and soon the floor was covered with a rolling and struggling mass of men and women, resulting in the upsetting of ice cream, cakes and jellies of all kinds, &c. The police were called in, but before they succeeded in separating the combatants, nearly all the brethren and sisters were then marched to the station-house.

A custom has sprung up all over the country which tends to very bad results. It is that of assessing all candidates for office at so much a head, according to the value of the office. A candidate for a good fat office is assessed at thousands of dollars. The cash has to be paid down, or the candidate's name is taken off the ticket. The fund thus raised is a corruption fund, but most of it goes to the political "dead-beats" and hungry vultures who hang round committee rooms day and night, boasting of their influence. What chance does a poor man, however, well qualified for the office, stand with such a custom blocking up his pathway? He cannot pay the assessment and cannot therefore more a peg.—Richmond Whig.

The news of McKenzie's raid into Mexico has raised the patriotic wrath of the cattle-thieving cohorts of the Mexican border States, and the Indians particularly are vowing vengeance. It is stated that they are meditating a raid, in which they will carry murder and rapine along the whole border, and settlers at exposed points are getting out of the way. Troops are being judiciously posted, to give assurance of protection. Gen. Franchon Rodriguez and the other Mexican leaders on the frontier, are said to be using their influence for peace, and even favoring co-operation with the United States troops in hunting down marauders.

During the fever epidemic of last year the stock of Ayer's Eucalypti in the Old North State became exhausted, and before a supply could be received from Lowell, the suffering from chills and fever became fearful. A few parties were so fortunate as to have it on hand, and in Ireland Cornsby, the druggist asked out their slender stocks by selling doses—a spoonful each—for a dollar. Many paid less dollars for a bottle when the regular price is but one, and thought themselves favored at that, so valuable are the curative properties of this preparation, which not only expels the poison from the system, but leaves the patients with unimpaired health and vigor.—Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.

The Richmond Dispatch says, we learn that so much beyond the immediate expectations of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are the demands upon its power of transportation, that it has ordered fifty new and powerful locomotives and one thousand freight cars. This exceeds all precedent in the rapidity of the increase of freights upon a new railway.

Methodism is making its way to the ends of the earth. In Australia there are four Wesleyan Conferences, with 361 ministers, 2,346 churches and other preaching places; 3,261 local preachers, 5,281 class leaders, 66,686 members, including probationers; 318,856 attendants on public worship; 112,577 Sunday schools, and 104,158 day-schools.

Catapults are degrading the foliage of the Mississippi forests, leaving the limbs of the trees as bare as they were in winter. Grasshoppers are playing the wild in Texas, threatening a destruction of the crops, and marching upon the North-western States, to finish what the floods and tornadoes have spared.

Markets.

Charlotte, June 2.—Rice 12½ a 13 Flour 4 50 a 4 75; Corn 70 a 75; Oats 40 a 50; Wheat 50 a 51; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100.

Petersburg, June 2.—Flour, 7.50 a 8.00 Wheat, red 81 75 a 80 00, white, 80 00 a 82 00; Corn, 72 74; Bacon, hog round 11½ a 12; Whisky, 90 00 Apple Brandy 32 00.

STATE ITEMS.

CLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The State Medical Convention week before last at Statesville, was attended by about seventy-five Physicians. It is said to have been a very fine looking and worthy body. Essays on medical science were read, and the followers of old Aesculapian spent these days very pleasantly and profitably. We condense from the Statesville American the following:

Dr. Thomas F. Wood, W. A. N. Norcross, James M. E. (M.D.), and J. A. Norrell were appointed Delegates to the Virginia Medical Society, to meet in Norfolk, November 1873.

The next annual meeting of the Society will be held at Charlotte, on the third Tuesday in May, 1874. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. W. A. N. Norcross, of Edenton, N. C.

Vice Presidents—1st, Dr. J. B. Jones, of Charlotte; 2d, Dr. F. F. Low, of Salisbury; 3d, Dr. C. G. Cox, of Richmond; 4th, J. L. Knight, of Barbours.

Orator—Dr. A. B. Pearce, of Raleigh.

Treasurer—Dr. H. T. Babson, of Salem.

Secretary—Dr. James F. McKee, of Raleigh.

Delegates to American Medical Association—Dr. T. P. Gorman, of Warren; W. W. Lane, of Washington; H. Kelly, of Raleigh; C. J. O'Hagan, of Pitt; F. M. Rountree, of Snow Hill.

Alternates—Dr. R. L. Payne, of Lexington; J. F. Shaffer, of Salem; H. H. Hyatt, of Winston; D. M. Patterson, of Richmond; G. G. Smith, of Concord.

Committee on Publications—Dr. E. B. Haywood, of E. Hines and James McKee, of Raleigh.

WAR MATERIAL FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—Last week Gov. Caldwell was notified by the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington City that under the act of March, 1873, there was to be the credit of North Carolina \$31,250 of war material and ammunition, subject to the Governor's order. This amount accumulated during the war, granted by said act to all States which had not drawn their quotas from the year 1862 to 1865 inclusive. The act has a proviso, that if the arms are used in equipping military organizations, it must be done "without regard to race, color or previous condition."

Mr. W. S. McDermott, editor of the Lambertville (N. J.) Standard, was drowned in the Lambert River, at Lambertton, on the evening of the 29th, whilst bathing. He was alone, and being missed next morning, search was made and his clothes were found on the beach of the river. He could not swim. His body has been recovered.

The British Barque Ella Moore cleared for Liverpool, with a cargo of 3,887 barrels of war. The cargo was shipped by Messrs. Williams & Murkison, and is said to be the largest shipment of war material since the war in twenty-five years. The bar is intended for distribution in Scotland.—Wilmington Journal.

SUICIDE.—Mr. John Kinley, of Davis County, aged about 70 years, committed suicide at his place on Monday last week, by hanging himself by the neck in his barn. He left his dwelling to visit a daughter, living in the neighborhood, but during the day it was ascertained that he had not been found suspended in the loss of his barn as above described.—Salisbury Watchman.

A friend writes to us from Trap Hill and says that Dr. Holbrook, whose absence perhaps was unavoidable, has returned to his home and family in Wilkes, paid off all the claims against him, and resumed the practice of his profession.—We take pleasure in setting Dr. Holbrook right before the public.—Statesville American.

The case of the State vs. Joseph Baker, white, for the murder of Newton Wilberg, colored, occupied Mecklenburg Superior court three days. Baker was found guilty, but a new trial was asked for, and the Court adjourned without deciding upon the motion.

The Charlotte Observer, in advice of a shooting scrape which occurred at Lincoln on Wednesday morning, between Dr. J. A. Woodcock and Mr. E. A. Sumner. Six shots were fired, only one of which took effect—that in the fleshy part of the arm of Mr. Sumner, just above the elbow.

Charles Moore, the man who murdered Bob Smith in Charlotte one night last week by stabbing him during an affray between the two, has been arrested at Chester, S. C. He has had an examination before a magistrate and been committed to jail to await a trial.

The Raleigh News says: His Excellency, Governor Caldwell, has completed the command, consisting of Simpson, Mordant and Tom Griffin, till Friday, the 6th of June, and will in the meantime consider the application for a commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life.

The Jefferson (Ashe) Messenger, contradicts the report that an alligator was in that town. It says there is no more water than the Mouth of Wilson, and that is of a mild type.

C. R. Thomas, member of Congress has appointed James O. Parker, son of P. A. Parker, of Halifax county, a cadet to U. S. Naval School at Annapolis.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman, who on the 30th ult., at the Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, held in Fayetteville, was elected Assistant Bishop North Carolina.

The celebrated actor, Jas. W. Wallack, while on his return to New York from Aiken, S. C., where he had been for the benefit of his health (consumption), died on the train before reaching Richmond on last Saturday morning. His remains were taken to New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—An unknown Chinaman was murdered here last night. There are apprehensions of further murder and rioting. The Chinese are greatly alarmed, and have closed the theatres and stores.

Seven months ago the first house was built in the present town of Denison, Texas. A census just taken shows that the population foals up near 6,000. The general business of the place is on the increase. The bulk of the people are from the North, and more from Kansas than any other one State.

A beautiful Indian school-girl, thirteen years old and six feet one inch high, is causing a general rupture among the spectators of the short boys who are in the her.

It is feared that the New York City will again become general.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1873.

THE RECENT MEXICAN RAID, BY THE UNITED STATES TROOPS UNDER GEN. MC KENZIE.—The raid of the United States troops under Gen. McKenzie, in condemnation by some and in commendation by others. It appears that protection could not be given to the frontier of the Territory, becoming tired of the useless attempts at protecting the people, who have been for years harassed by Mexican banditti and bands of Lipan and Kickapoo Indians, whose camps or villages were well known to be in Mexico, and the trails used by the thieves to and from them plainly marked. Gen. McKenzie, commanding the garrison of Fort Clark, wearied out with little endeavor to protect the wide extended frontier, took upon himself the grave responsibility of pursuing the raiders into the Mexican territory and there punishing them. Accordingly he collected all the available force at his command, being some 600 men of the fourth cavalry, and making a forced march of forty-eight hours without a halt, penetrated eighty miles into Mexico, surprised the Indian villages, and killed, captured, or dispersed their inhabitants.

Few frontiersmen will have anything but admiration for this exploit, but it is one that involves very serious possibilities, and it puts the United States in the wrong. The policy of Gen. McKenzie will be disavowed, in all probability, but the offense will remain, in the Mexican view.

We are becoming accustomed to these unauthorized military raids. Authorized probably by Grant, but not by Congress, the proper place for initiating a war. A brief official letter from Fort Clark, dated May 20, says, alluding to Col. McKenzie's operations against the Kickapoo and Lipan: "The march over one hundred miles, the fight, the destruction of two villages, and the return to camp with all the captured stock and prisoners accomplished between noon on the 17th and daylight on the 19th—forty-one hours, with a loss to Gen. McKenzie of only three wounded, one it is supposed mortally."

A WAR RECORD.—The enterprising publishers of the Raleigh Sentinel purpose to publish the war record of each of the ninety-three counties in this State, being North Carolina's history during the late war. In order to accomplish this work as accurately as possible, the Sentinel wishes some reliable and competent person in each county to furnish full and correct data, at an early day.

We hope this effort on the part of the Sentinel to publish so interesting a work will be fully responded to, showing what every county did, how many men furnished for the service, in what battles engaged, list of casualties, and register of the companies. As a contemporary remarks, the material thus gathered will furnish valuable data for the future historian.

THE MOUNT AIRY RAILROAD.—It will be seen that our friends in Surry and Stokes are in earnest about their Railroad. We publish elsewhere the report of Dr. Nereus Mendenhall's preliminary survey of the route of the proposed Narrow Gauge Railroad tending from Mt. Airy in this direction. It will be seen that this practical gentleman had very properly in view ridges and valleys for the route of the Mt. Airy road.

It appears from the proceedings of another stockholders' meeting of this contemplated road that earnest and untiring efforts are being made to secure the road.

TO BE ASSESSED.—When the decision of Judge Tourgee, in Orange County, in reference to the tax on monies on deposit was announced, our County Commissioners found themselves in a quandary as to what course they should pursue and wrote to the State Treasurer for instructions. In his answer he tells them to go on, assess and collect without regard to this decision and that he is sustained in his instructions by the Attorney-General. —Greensboro Patriot.

The June number of that old and excellent agricultural magazine, the American Farmer and Rural Messenger, has been received. The American Farmer is published at No. 2 North Street, Baltimore, by Messrs. Samuel Sells & Son, and is at the head of periodicals of its class—always practical, useful and full of entertaining original and selected reading.

MR. BYANS, of the Richmond Enquirer, who is traveling in the interest of that paper, called on us last week. He represents the Enquirer to be in a flourishing condition, and the business of Richmond growing rapidly.

We are indebted to Hon. A. S. Merriam for Compendium of the ninth Census of the United States.

LAWN MOWERS for sale. Price from \$15 to \$30. Call and see them. G. A. Hago, Agent.

FAIRS.—We are pleased to learn that stock enough has been subscribed to insure the continuance of the Charlotte and Goldsboro Fairs.

The Supreme Court convened in Raleigh on Monday last.

A school has been opened in Raleigh for the instruction of those who wish to learn the art telegraphic.

Baltimore, June 2.—Cotton 00, a 39 Flour 5 00s 6 00; Wheat, \$1.65 a 50; Corn white, 00 a 52; Oats, 00 a 52; Bacon, 9 a 10; Whisky, 95 a 00; Lard 10 a 10 1/2.

From the Mt. Airy Visitor.
Stockholders' Meeting.
The Stockholders of the Mount Airy Railroad Company met in Mt. Airy on last Saturday. We were pleased to see the great amount of interest manifested by those present.

The President of the Company not being present, On motion of R. S. Gilmer, Samuel Forkner was called to the Chair. Job Worth submitted a preliminary Survey of the proposed route of the Mt. Airy Railroad, from this place, leading in the direction of the N. O. R.R., made by Engineer Nereus Mendenhall, which was read to the meeting by Mr. Worth.

On motion of R. S. Gilmer, Job Worth was appointed a general Agent for the Company, whose duty it is to confer with Railroad officials and capitalists, and ascertain if assistance can be procured to aid in the construction of our road, and that Mr. Worth is to report, from time to time, to the Board of Directors.

On motion, a committee was appointed to wait upon J. M. Brower, the President, and request him to accompany Job Worth to Richmond, for the purpose of interviewing Railroad Officials, interested in roads to which the road from this place would become a feeder.

The meeting then adjourned.
SAMUEL FORKNER,
Pres. pro tem.
T. M. BROWER, Secretary.

Engineer's Report of the Mt. Airy Narrow Gauge Railroad.

Having been requested by the Mt. Airy Narrow Gauge Railroad Company to make a preliminary or general reconnaissance of the proposed route, on the morning of the 9th ult., in company with Job Worth, one of the Directors, I set out for that purpose.

The most eligible line for first trial in the surveys may be described as follows:

Leaving the N. W. N. C. Railroad at a point (Tally's) 2 1/2 miles west of Kopersville, the line should follow the ridge dividing the waters of Dan River from those of the Yadkin, or, in other words, the old Hollow road, being sometimes to the right, sometimes to the left of said road, to the neighborhood of Halsebeck's. It should here deflect to the right, following down on the north side of Halsebeck's branch and crossing Muddy Creek near the old Halsebeck house west of the creek, and following up the branch coming in from the west side, it should again mount the ridge, and follow the same a distance of about two miles, nearly to Lloyd's. Here it should again turn to the right and passing to the headwaters of Spaulding's creek, follow that down to the crossing of the Little Yadkin, north of D. N. Dalton's place; passing still on the north of Hollow road, up the branch which heads at the Tom King place. We are now again at the Hollow road, cutting here, through the narrow ridge dividing the waters of the Little Yadkin from the Ararat, we descend along a branch of Tom's Creek, crossing half a mile above the old Kincannon forge. Thence up Copper Mine branch to the summit between Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals; thence crossing Flat Shoals and Stony Creek, fall nearly into the old plank road survey, crossing Rutledge Creek 600 feet north of Hollow road; thence up the ravine north of said road to the Summit between Rutledge Creek and the Ararat River, then descending, follow said river to Mount Airy.

Consider this route, up to Dalton's, a very favorable one; nor does there appear to be anything formidable in the upper portion, though the upper half, mile for mile, will probably cost two and a half to three times as much for earth work and masonry as that from Tally's to Dalton's.

Taking as a basis, my judgment as to the cost of a road of the ordinary gauge, on the proposed route, and making the allowance for lighter rail, steeper grades, greater curvature, lessened earth work and masonry, &c., I would not put the cost of the proposed narrow gauge road at less than \$400,000 or an average of \$10,000 per mile. I offer this, however, only as an approximation, though as I judge sufficiently near the mark, as a guide for the Company in their movements.

I was requested also to make some observations on the nature and amount of the productions which would probably seek an outlet along this line.

A glance at the map will show that this would be the channel through which Wilkes, Ashe, Alleghany, Stokes and Surry in this State, and Grayson, Carroll, Patrick and Floyd, Va., would send out much of their produce to the market of the world, and over which would also be carried much of the merchandise, and other supplies in return.

It was unexpected by me to find, in the neighborhood of Mt. Airy, cotton factories now in operation and in course of erection, which will require 2,500 pounds of cotton daily, to keep them running. There are within a radius of three miles, sixteen tobacco factories which put up yearly not less than 600,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco. Another factory near the line, D. N. Dalton's, makes 100,000 lbs., and has now on the way machinery which will give increased power. The dried fruit now disposed of at Mt. Airy may be stated at not less than 400,000 pounds per annum.

It appears to me that I have been in no section of the State which combines more natural advantages than that through which the proposed line lies, and those to which the said line will be most readily accessible. The abundant crops of potatoes and of fruit are celebrated of old; and I was somewhat surprised to find that apples may now be bought in the neighborhood of Mt. Airy at about 30 cents a bushel. While the upland is good, the fertility of the valleys along Tom's Creek, Flat Shoals, Stony Creek, the Ararat River, Lovel's Creek, Stewart's Creek, Little and Big Fisher and Mitchell's rivers—all streams of Surry county, is probably surpassed in any section of the State. Not to dwell on the lime quarries, Bolejack's (now Graham's) and Dalton's within easy reach of the route, nor the inexhaustible beds of beautiful and easily worked granite, as well as that of harder quality, varying to a good mill-stone grit; I was particularly impressed with three things, which, it appears to me, with the proposed road, would speedily bring that section up as a great manufacturing center.

I allude to the extensive forests, the abundant water power, and the vast beds of iron ore. Much of the timber is Pine, of superior quality, soft and yellowish, much better for building purposes than that found in many places. Oak, hickory, chestnut, &c., also abound.

As to the water power, I suppose that nothing short of a visit to those streams would give an adequate notion of their greatness. A good map would show all these streams. Tom's Creek, Flat Shoals, Stony Creek, the Ararat River, Lovel's Creek, Stewart's Creek, Big and Little

Fisher and Mitchell's rivers, with their numerous tributaries, taking their rise from the foot of the Blue Ridge, and the neighboring hills, suggesting the rapid fall which they have. They look as if a good seed for a mill or factory might be had almost every half mile. Iron-makers well know the value of great water power and cheap fuel. From information which is deemed reliable, the lead of iron ore out by this route may be described as extending from the Stokes county line, South-west, to the mouth of Big Fisher river, a distance of 18 miles. The width of the lead varies, being at some places a mile wide, at some less; at others more. This deposit of ore has been thoroughly tested. There are seven forges placed along, at intervals, some of which have been making iron for nearly a century. The iron is described as of superior quality. Even under present disadvantages, the yield of these forges may be set down at 2,000 pounds for each hammer per week.

These items, whatever they amount to at present, would in all probability be doubled or tripled in a few years after a road should be opened.

I should not fail to mention the salubrity of the air and the purity of the water, of this Piedmont region. There are also along the route, spring, Sulphur, and Chalybeate. These once made accessible by rail, will attract many visitors, who, during the hot months of summer, by an escape from the low and miasmatic portions of the country, seek an invigoration of their health. On the route, while frequently in full view of the Saura-Town mountains, the traveler would be greeted still often by his noble old friend, the Pilot, one of the greatest natural curiosities of North Carolina.

NEREUS MENDENHALL,
Greensboro, N. C. May 14th, 1873.

A Crisis in France—Resignation of President Thiers.

President Thiers, who has been the ruler in France since the close of the war with Prussia, has resigned his position, and Marshal MacMahon, Napoleon's leading general, has been chosen in his stead. The change is looked upon as being "unfortunate" at this time for France. Instead of a Republic, a monarchy may soon be expected, followed by setbacks and a flow of blood in the streets of Paris.

The following is a telegraphic report from Paris, dated May 26th, (Monday), of MacMahon's address:

"I have been called through the confidence of the National Assembly to the Presidency of the Republic. No immediate change will be made in existing laws, regulations and institutions. I rely upon the ministerial order, and I count upon your vigilance and upon your patriotic assistance."

The scenes were extremely exciting in the National Assembly Chamber in the deposition of Thiers and exaltation of Marshal MacMahon.

In the President's box were Madame Thiers, the President of the Department of the Seine and others, who were gesticulating quite wildly; and once the Prefect was called to order for the ardor of his enthusiasm.

The Diplomatic Corps was well represented. Lord Lyons, the British Minister, was not present, being engaged in giving a dinner and reception in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday. Many celebrated women of Napoleon's Court, as well as of the Republic, occupied conspicuous places and remained until the political changes were consummated.

The resignation of M. Thiers, as President of France, and the election of Marshal MacMahon to the vacancy, causes considerable surprise at the rapid growth of the so-called Conservative party. The cause of Thiers' resignation is summed up as follows:

The Conservative party, which for a long time dallied hopelessly with the government, has more than once recoiled from advanced positions under the threats and scenic protestations of M. Thiers and the alternative had virtually come down to the stereotyped proposition from the French President, "If you persist in interfering with my mode of procedure I will press the declaration of a definite Republic, the dissolution of the assembly, the re-election of the new representation to the people, or resign."

This proposition was precipitated by the recent reconstruction of the cabinet, in which M. Thiers failed to recognize, as perhaps he might have done, the claims of the Conservatives. So they declared they should call him to account.

The Washington Chronicle says:

To those who have looked upon Thiers as the hope of republicanism in France his defeat and resignation will be regarded as a foreboding great peril. The defeat of Thiers is the success of the Bonapartists, and legitimists.

Our dispatches announce that MacMahon has accepted the Presidency and in a letter announces his determination to perform his duty as "an honest man and a soldier."

In the existing condition of affairs the veteran MacMahon is a man to hold the reins of power as they fall. His integrity has never been doubted, and he will quell disorder with an iron hand, if need be.

LONDON, June 2.—The Times of this morning publishes a special dispatch from Berlin, which says that the German Government is dissatisfied with President MacMahon's address to the French Assembly, and will not enter into regular diplomatic relations with his government until satisfied that France will faithfully adhere to the treaty of Frankfurt.

The entire handiness of having a loaded pistol in your pocket was illustrated again the other Sunday morning, in Brooklyn, by a young gentleman of twenty, who shot and instantly killed his mother. The young man intended to kill some one else, to wit, a person of about the same age, who was intoxicated and also armed with the always handy revolver. Two young men of the mature age of twenty, one of them intoxicated and quarrelsome, both armed with revolvers which they had drawn upon each other with murderous intentions, the mother of one of them tried attempting to separate the combatants with his graphic and ghastly picture of a condition of society in which youthful precocity is so rapidly developed in the direction of brutality and sensual indulgence, that the beardless boy lays aside his top for a revolver and is graduated from the play-ground to the grocery and brothel.

The above fearful accident should prove a warning to all young men, not to carry pistols.

Richmond, June 3.—Wheat, \$1.80 a 50 00; Corn 75 a 79; Oats 65 a 00; Flour, superfine, 65 a 80 00.

Taxation—An Important Decision.

The Hillsboro' (N. C.) Recorder says that among the cases decided at the recent term of Orange Superior Court, was one arising upon an application made by Mrs. Annie Ruffin, through her counsel to the Board of Commissioners of Orange county, for relief from taxation upon money on hand or on deposit on the 1st of April, 1872. The application being refused, an appeal was taken to the Superior Court at Fall Term, 1872. The case being continued came up for argument at the last term, when it was decided by the plaintiff that according to the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland, the States have no power by taxation to impede or control the operations of Laws enacted by Congress to carry into effect powers vested in the National Government; and that in Yeasie Bank vs. Fenno, Chief Justice Chase decided that Congress has the National Bank not undertaken to supply a currency for the entire country, and has destroyed by taxation the State Banks as Banks of issue to secure a sound and uniform currency; also that in that decision of Bank vs. Supervisors and Lionberger vs. House, the Supreme Court of United States has expressly decided that U. S. Treasury notes and National Bank notes were not liable to State taxation.

It was argued by Messrs. Norwood & Webb for the defendant, that the deposit being a general one, the plaintiff was merely a creditor of the Bank and the tax was in fact imposed on the amount of deposit as the sum due the plaintiff. It was admitted by the counsel for the plaintiff that a certificate of deposit had been given, but it was argued that under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States no "credit" could be taxed by a State, as it impairs the obligations of the contract. Judge Tourgee remarked that through the courtesy of Mr. Phillips, he had obtained a copy of the decision referred to, and it covered the point raised by the defendant, and that in accordance with that decision and the case cited for the plaintiff, he was of opinion that State could impose a tax on money on hand or on deposit in the United States Treasury notes or National Bank notes, upon obligations given by one party to another.

WAR SAIL.—One million of dollars is to be spent for the purpose of erecting "indicators" to mark the most important positions on the battle-field, of Gettysburg. The money would be better spent if it were given to the disarmed veterans who grind against it, at our street corners for a living. These "indicators" can only serve to keep alive memories which the best wisdom of mankind has told us should be discouraged. Even Pagan Rome passed laws prohibiting all such public memorials of her civil wars. History will sufficiently preserve the story of our soldiers' valor and sacrifices. It is the duty not less than the interest of this generation to banish whatever contributes to keep alive those memories that should have been buried for ever beneath the apple-tree at Appomattox. —New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Latest from Capt. Jack.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.
The renegade Modoc led the troops to within half a mile of Capt. Jack's stronghold. The three commands moved to surround him, but Capt. Haskbrock's command did not reach a designated point in time to make a capture complete. Capt. Jack with three warriors escaped. The Modocs were surprised and their pickets came in crying "Run out; run quick, the soldiers are coming." The soldiers behaved well and their gallant advance called from the rocks such exclamations as, "Surrender! We no fight! Want to talk peace—we like peace." Boston Charley, who killed Dr. Thomas, came in full view. He was covered with half a dozen rifles and quietly passed to the rear. He volunteered to put up a job on Captain Jack. Two hours afterwards Boston Charley was sent after the Modocs as peace commissioners, but failed to overtake them. The surprise resulted in the surrender of Boston Charley, Capt. Jack's sister, the Princess Mary, Black Jim's woman and other female Modocs, ranging from nine to ninety years of age. Capt. Jack refused in a canon with walls forty feet perpendicular.

LATER.—Scar-faced Charley, Old Scotch and ten other warriors have surrendered. Captain Jack and three others decamped during the night.

SURRENDER OF CAPT. JACK.

LAUGHELLS VALLEY LOST RIVER.

OAKTON, June 8.

The last captive netted 34, including 13 able bodied braves, some ammunition and several rank ponies. Boston Charley, who killed Dr. Thomas is 28 years old. Schonbin, who crippled Menchum, is 50. Scar-faced Charley, next to Capt. Jack, is the boldest warrior of the band. There are twelve Modocs still at large.

LATER.—Captain Jack, with two warriors, five squaws and seven children have surrendered. Captain Jack has been made their not. He is still at a wicket.

NO UNION OF THE CHURCHES NORTH AND SOUTH.—A number of private letters received in Baltimore, from leading members of the Southern Presbyterian Assembly lately in session at Little Rock, indicates that the Southern Assembly was almost unanimously averse to a union with the Northern Church. They received the overtures of the Northern Assembly with coldness, and while they considered the subject of union with some other body, their general impression was toward a consolidation with the Dutch Reform Church. Some of the leading men were inclined to accept the overtures of the Northern Assembly, but they were overruled by those who were obliged to abandon their own ideas in favor of reunion. They have written to the Assembly here regretting that the project has failed for the present and hoping that it may be renewed with more success in the future. There is much regret in the Assembly here that this offer for re-union has failed, but there is also a sentiment that they have done all they properly can and that the next offer must come from the South.

Since the above was put in type, Wednesday morning's mail brings the intelligence that the action of the Baltimore Presbyterian Assembly seems to be favorable to a fraternal organic union, at some early day, with the Southern Assembly and other branches of the Presbyterian church.

The proceedings having the above tendency are interesting to Southern Presbyterians and we will publish them next week.

GENERAL NEWS.

Another Terrible Conflagration in Boston—Millions of Property Destroyed.

Boston, May 30.—A great fire commenced this morning about 8 o'clock in the Furniture Factory of Hale, Morse & Boyden, 411 Washington Street, extending back 200 feet. On account of the combustible character of the stores and contents, the flames spread with lightning-like rapidity, and in a short time the building was one massive sheet of flames.

The fire soon worked into the blocks on either side and the rear, occupied by wholesale clothiers and piano manufacturers, including Kilson & Co. These buildings soon succumbed to the flames. The fire then crossed the street, and on account of the intense heat the firemen were unable to work to advantage.

Among the buildings burned are the Globe Theatre and Chickering's Piano Warehouse on the east side of Washington Street, and the International Hotel on the west side. The fire worked both ways from Washington to Chancery, including the block bounded on Boylston and Essex streets. Three millions dollars have been lost. The fire was stopped in its course down the east side of Essex street by hard work on the upper side of Washington Street, towards Tremont street, but several acres were burned over.

Professor John Wise and W. H. Donaldson, two well-known and experienced narrators, propose to take the balloon voyage of which so much has been said and so little done. The Boston Board of Aldermen have responded to a petition from them and made an appropriation of \$3,000 to aid them in fitting out their aerial ship, in which they will start from the Common in that city on the 4th of July. The gentlemen intend taking two other persons with them, and through the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, expect to secure the services of two scientific men. Professor Wise bears his reason for undertaking this perilous voyage on the following theories: At a certain height above the earth there is a continuous air-current or tide setting from west to east, caused mainly by the centrifugal force generated by the revolution of the earth on its axis, and that this current moves at the rate of from 60 to 100 miles an hour. Thus he expects to reach England in two days at the most from the time of starting. —N. Y. Tribune.

The congregation of the African Methodist Episcopal church at Dean and Schenck avenues, Brooklyn, held their May festival in the church on the evening of the 29th. About midnight, while the congregation were singing psalms, one of the sisters felt herself aggrieved at some remark of one of the brethren. A male friend of the woman sought out the aggressor to demand an explanation. From words they came to blows, and in a short time a general fight ensued. Chairs and tables were overturned, and soon the floor was covered with a rolling and struggling mass of men and women, resulting in the upsetting of ice cream, cakes and jellies of all kinds, &c. The police were called in, but before they succeeded in separating the combatants, two of the force were knocked down. Nearly all the brethren and sisters were then marched to the station-house.

A custom has sprung up all over the country which tends to very bad results. It is that of assessing all candidates for office at so much a head, according to the value of the office. A candidate for a good fat office is assessed at thousands of dollars. The cash has to be paid down, or the candidate's name is taken off the ticket. The fund thus raised is a corruption fund, but most of it goes to the political "dead-beats" and hungry vultures who hang round committee rooms day and night, boasting of their influence. What chance does a poor man, however, well qualified for the office, place with such a custom blocking up the pathway? He cannot pay the assessment and cannot therefore move a peg. —Richmond Whig.

The news of McKenzie's raid into Mexico has raised the patriotic wrath of the cattle-thieving cohorts of the Mexican border States, and the Indians particularly are vowing vengeance. It is stated that they are meditating a raid, in which they will carry murder and rapine along the whole border, and settlers at exposed points are getting out of the way. Troops are being judiciously posted, and Gen. McKenzie is acting in a manner to give assurance of protection. Gen. Francisco Roques and the other Mexican leaders on the frontier, are said to be using their influence for peace, and even favoring co-operation with the United States troops in hunting down marauders.

During the fever epidemic of last year the stock of Ayer's Agree Cure in the Old North State became exhausted, and before a supply could be received from Lowell, the suffering from chills and fever became fearful. A few parties were so fortunate as to have it on hand, and in Ireland County, the druggists eked out their slender stocks by selling doses—a spoonful each—for a dollar. Many paid ten dollars for a bottle when the regular price is but one, and thought themselves favored at that.

In preparation, which not only expels the poison from the system, but leaves the patient with unimpaired health and vigor. —Baltimore (N. C.) Standard.

The Richmond Dispatch says, we learn that so much beyond the immediate expectations of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are the demands upon its power of transportation, that it has ordered fifty new and powerful locomotives and one thousand freight cars. This exceeds all precedent in the rapidity of the increase of freight upon a new railway.

Methodism is making its way to the ends of the earth. In Australia there are four Wesleyan Conferences, with 361 ministers, 2,946 churches and other preaching places; 66,886 members, including probationers; 318,856 attendants on public worship; 112,377 Sunday schools, and 104,158 day-schools.

Caterpillars are devouring the foliage of the Mississippi forests, leaving the limbs of the trees as bare as they were in winter. Grasshoppers are playing the wild in Texas, threatening a destruction of the crops, and marching upon the North-western States, to finish what the floods and tornadoes have spared.

Markets.

Charlotte, June 2.—Bacon 12 1/2 a 13 Flour, 4 50 a 4 75; Corn, 70 a 75; Oats, 45 a 50; Wheat, 1 40 a 1 50; Whisky, 90 a 00 00; Eggs, 75 a 80; Lard, 11 a 12.

Petersburg, June 2.—Wheat, 75 a 80 00; Corn, 72 a 74; Bacon, hog round 11 1/2 a 12; Whisky, 90 00 Apple Brandy 82 00.

STATE ITEMS.

CLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The last State Medical Convention week before last at Statesville, was attended by about seventy-five Physicians. It is said to have been a very fine looking and worthy body. Essays on medical science were read, and the followers of old Aesculapian spent three days very pleasantly and profitably. We condense from the Statesville American the following:

Dr. Thomas F. Woody, W. A. R. Norcross, James McKee, J. A. G. Norcross were appointed Delegates to the Virginia Medical Society, to meet in Norfolk, November 1873.

The next annual meeting of the Society will be held at Charlotte, on the third Tuesday in May, 1874. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. W. A. R. Norcross, of Edenton, N. C.
Vice Presidents—1st, Dr. J. B. Jones, of Charlotte; 2d, Dr. R. F. Lowry, of Lumberton; 3d, Dr. C. G. Cox, of Richlands; 4th, J. L. Knight, of Tarboro.

Orator—Dr. A. E. Pearce, of Raleigh.
Treasurer—Dr. H. T. Robinson, of Raleigh.
Secretary—Dr. James F. McKee, of Raleigh.

Delegates to American Medical Association—Dr. T. P. Gorman, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. C. O'Hagan, Pitt; F. M. Bonney, of Snow Hill.

Alternates—Dr. R. L. Payne, of Lexington; J. F. Shaffer, of Salem; H. H. Hyatt, of Kingston; D. M. Patterson, of Richlands; G. G. Smith, of Concord.

Committee on Publications—Dr. E. B. Haywood, P. E. Hines and James McKee, of Raleigh; no business reported.

WAR MATERIAL FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—last week Gov. Caldwell was notified by the Chief of Ordnance at Washington City that under the act of March, 1873, there was to be the credit of North Carolina \$21,250 of worth of arms and ammunition, subject to the Governor's order. This amount accumulated during the war, granted by act to all States which had not drawn their quotas from the years 1862 to 1869 inclusive. The act has a proviso, that if the arms are used in equipping military organizations, it must be done "without regard to race, color or previous condition."

MR. W. S. McDiarmid, editor of the Lumberton Reformer, was drowned in the Lumber River, at Lumberton, on the evening of the 29th, whilst bathing. He was alone, and being missed next morning, search was made and his clothes were found on the bank of the river. He could not swim. His body has been recovered.

The British Bark Ella Moore cleared for Liverpool, with a cargo of 3,887 barrels of tar. The cargo was shipped by Messrs. Williams & Murchison, and is said to be the largest, if not the only, cargo of the kind shipped direct from Wilmington to Europe in twenty-five years. The tar is intended for distribution in Scotland. —Wilmington Journal.

SUICIDE.—Mr. John Kinley of Davis County, aged about 70 years, committed suicide at his place on Monday last week, by hanging himself by the neck in his barn. He left his dwelling to visit a daughter, living in the neighborhood, but during the day it was ascertained that he had not been there. He was found suspended in the loft of his barn as above described. —Salisbury Watchman.

A friend writes to us from Trap Hill and says that Dr. Holbrook, whose absence perhaps was unavoidable, has returned to his home and family in Wilkes, paid off all the claims against him, and resumed the practice of his profession. We take pleasure in setting Dr. Holbrook right before the public. —Statesville American.

The case of the State vs. Joseph Baker, white, for the murder of Newton Willard, colored, occupied Mecklenburg Superior court three days. Baker was found guilty, but a new trial was asked for, and the Court adjourned without deciding upon the motion.

The Charlotte Observer, advised of a shooting scrape which occurred at Lincolnton on Wednesday morning, between Dr. J. A. Woodcock and Mr. E. A. Summey. Six shots were fired, only one of which took effect—that in the fleshy part of the arm of Mr. Summey, just above the elbow.

Charles Moore, the man who murdered Bob Smith in Charlotte one night last week by stabbing him during an affray between the two, has been arrested at Chester, S. C. He has had an "examination" before a magistrate and been committed to jail to await a trial in the fall.

The Raleigh News says: His Excellency, Governor Caldwell, has received the condemned convicts, Simpson Mordecai and Tom Griffin, till Friday, the 6th of June, and will in the meantime consider the application for a commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life.

The Jefferson (Ashe) Messenger contradicts the report that an alligator was in that town. It says there is an alligator near the mouth of Wilson, Va., and that it is of a mild type.

C. R. Thomas, member of Congress has appointed James O. Parker, son of F. M. Parker, of Halifax county, a cadet to U. S. Naval School at Annapolis.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman, who on the 30th ult. at the Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, held in Fayetteville, was elected Assistant Bishop North Carolina.

The celebrated actor, Jas. W. Wallack, while on his return to New York from Aiken, S. C., where he had been for the benefit of his health, (consumption), died on the train before reaching Richmond on last Saturday morning. His remains were taken to New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—An unknown Chinaman was murdered here last night. There are apprehensions of further murders and rioting. The Chinese are greatly alarmed, and have closed the theatres and stores.

Seven months ago the first house was built in the present town of Denison, Texas. A census just taken shows that the population foots up near 6,000. The general business of the place is on the increase. The bulk of the people are from the North, and more from Kansas than any other one State.

A beautiful Indian school-girl, thirteen years old and six feet one inch high, is causing a general rupture among the spectators of the short boys who are in the city.

It is feared that the city will again become general.

